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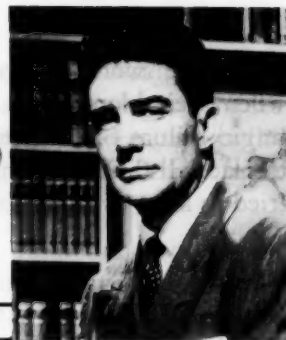
Dan Smoot Report

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DAN SMOOT

WORLD GOVERNMENT PART II

All American advocates of any kind of supra-national government, or world government, claim their principle motive is to achieve world peace. Yet, these are generally the same Americans whose hot interventionism helped push America into the two world wars of this century.

The propaganda for involving America in the bloodshed and hatreds of Europe — in World War I and World War II — was the same as that now being used to push us into world government. In World War I, we rushed our soldiers across the wide seas to die in the cause of making the world safe for democracy — of eliminating evil in the world so that there would not be any more war! This was precisely what the world-government interventionists wanted us to do. The so-called American isolationists were not pacifists who recommended refusal to take up arms in defense of their own country: practically all of them were patriots who would have been among the foremost to fight in defense of America. Being intelligent citizens of a peaceful and civilized nation, they wanted to keep it that way.

The world-government interventionists used the insane arguments of a man who, though living in an orderly and law-abiding community, says that he must go carousing around in all the lawless parts of the city and get involved in every street fight and bar-room brawl he can find in order to avoid violence! Such a man not only becomes a party to all the lawless violence which he claims to deplore, but also creates hatreds and resentments which will ultimately bring to the sane citizens of his own peaceful community the evils which they had managed to keep out.

This is what Woodrow Wilson's intervention in World War I did to America. It sacrificed the lives of 250,000 American men — not to mention the hundreds of thousands crippled and otherwise wrecked by war. But this sacrifice of American youth did not make the world safe for anything. It helped make the world a breeding place for communism, fascism, nazism, and other varieties of socialism; and it planted the seeds for a second world war more destructive than the first.

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But the world-government interventionists — when their bloody crusade proved worse than a tragic failure — did not admit error. They tried to place all the blame on the isolationists who had tried to keep us from making the ghastly mistake.

If we had stayed out of World War I, the European powers would have arrived, as they have been doing for thousands of years, at some kind of negotiated peace which would have saved not only hundreds of thousands of American lives, but millions of European lives as well. By entering World War I, we merely converted it into total war, prolonged it, and made it more savage.

The destruction and slaughter of World War I created power vacuums and imbalances and economic chaos, which inevitably led to World War II.

Again, the world-government advocates who claimed to want peace, insisted that we go to war. They also intensified their efforts to entangle America, irretrievably in political and economic union, with European nations so that there would never again be any possibility of America staying out of the endless wars and turmoil of the old world.

World Fellowship

One of the oldest organizations dedicated to dragging America into world government is World Fellowship, Inc., founded in 1918, as the "League of Neighbors."

In 1924, the League of Neighbors united with the Union of East and West (which had been founded in India). In 1933, this combined organization reorganized and changed its name to World Fellowship of Faiths. In late 1941, it changed its name again and incorporated — and has operated since that time as World Fellowship, Inc.

Dr. Willard Uphaus, a notorious communist-fronter, has been Executive Director of World Fellowship, Inc., since February, 1953.

Federal Union

It is a fact known to all literate people on earth that the ultimate objective of communism is *world-government* — a one-world socialist economic and political system under one governmental power.

In 1936, the Communist International formally presented its three-stage plan for achieving world government — *Stage 1*: socialize the economies of all nations, particularly the western "capitalistic democracies" (most particularly, the United States); *Stage 2*: bring about federal unions of various groupings of these socialized nations; *Stage 3*: amalgamate all of the federal unions into one world-wide union of socialist states. The following passage is from the official program of the 1936 Communist International:

"... dictatorship can be established only by a victory of socialism in different countries or groups of countries, after which the proletariat republics would unite on federal lines with those already in existence, and this system of federal unions would expand . . . at length forming the World Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

In 1939 (three years after this communist program was outlined) Clarence K. Streit (a Rhodes scholar who was foreign correspondent for *The New York Times*, covering League of Nations activities from 1929-1939; and who, in recent years, has insisted that he is strongly anti-communist) wrote *Union Now*, a book advocating a gradual approach through regional unions to final world union — an approach identical with that of the communists, except that Streit did not say his scheme was intended to achieve world dictatorship, and did not characterize the end result of his scheme as a "world union of socialist soviet republics."

In 1940, Clarence K. Streit (together with Percival F. Brundage, later a Director of the Budget for Eisenhower; and Melvin Ryder, publisher of the *Army Times*) formed Federal Union, Inc., to work for the goals outlined in Streit's book, *Union Now*, published the year before.

In 1941, Streit published another book: *Union Now With Britain*. He claims that the union he advocated would be a step toward "formation of free world government." But the arguments of his book make it very clear that in joining a union with other nations, America would not bring to the union old American constitutional concepts of free-enterprise and individual freedom under limited government, but would rather amalgamate with the socialistic-communistic systems that exist in the other nations which became members of the union.

The following passages are from page 192 of Streit's *Union Now With Britain*!

"Democrats cannot . . . quarrel with Soviet Russia or any other nation because of its economic collectivism, for democracy itself introduced the idea of collective machinery into politics. It is a profound mistake to identify democracy and Union necessarily or entirely with either capitalist or socialist society, with either the method of individual or collective enterprise. There is room for both these methods in democracy

"Democracy not only allows mankind to choose freely between capitalism and collectivism, but it includes marxist governments, parties and press"

When the year 1941 ended, America was in World War II; and all American advocates of world-peace-through-world-law - and - world-government jubilantly struck while the iron was hot — using the hysteria and confusion of the early days of our involvement in the great catastrophe as a means of pushing us into one or another of the schemes for union with other nations.

On January 5, 1942 (when we had been at war less than a month), Clarence Streit's Federal Union, Inc., bought advertising space in major newspapers for a petition urging Congress to adopt a joint resolution favoring immediate union of the United States with several specified foreign nations. Such people as Harold L. Ickes (Roosevelt cabinet officer), Owen J. Roberts (Supreme Court Justice), and John Foster Dulles (later Eisenhower's Secretary of State), signed this news-

paper ad petitioning Congress to drag America into world government. In fact, these notables (especially John Foster Dulles) had actually written the Joint Resolution which Federal Union wanted Congress to adopt.

The world government resolution urged upon Congress in January, 1942, provided among other things that in the federal union of nations to be formed, the "union" government would have the right: (1) to impose a common citizenship; (2) to tax citizens directly; (3) to make and enforce all laws; (4) to coin and borrow money; (5) to have a monopoly on all armed forces; and (6) to admit new members.

The following is from a Federal Union, Inc., ad published in *The Washington Evening Star*, January 5, 1942, urging upon the people and Congress of America an immediate plunge into world government:

" Resolved:

"That the President of the United States submit to Congress a program for forming a powerful union of free peoples to win the war, the peace, the future;

"That this program unite our people, on the broad lines of our Constitution, with the people of Canada, the United Kingdom, Erie, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, together with such other free peoples, both in the Old World and the New as may be found ready and able to unite on this federal basis

"We gain from the fact that all the Soviet republics are already united in one government, as are also all the Chinese-speaking people, once so divided. Surely, we and they must agree that union now of the democracies wherever possible is equally to the general advantage. . . .

"Let us begin now a world United States. . . .

"The surest way to shorten and to win this war is also the surest way to guarantee to ourselves, and our friends and foes, that this war will end in a union of the free. The surest way to do all this is for us to start that union now."

World Fellowship, Inc., was busy putting pressure on Congress in January, 1942, too. Here is

the Joint Resolution which World Fellowship urged Congress to adopt on or before January 30, 1942 — as a birthday present to President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States of America does hereby solemnly declare that all peoples of the earth should now be united in a commonwealth of nations to be known as the United Nations of the World, and to that end it hereby gives to the President of the United States of America all the needed authority and powers of every kind and description, without limitations of any kind that are necessary in his sole and absolute discretion to set up and create the Federation of the World, a world peace government under the title of the 'United Nations of the World,' including its constitution and personnel and all other matters needed or appertaining thereto to the end that all nations of the world may by voluntary action become a part thereof under the same terms and conditions.

"There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of 100 million dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by the President in his sole and absolute discretion, to effectuate the purposes of this joint resolution, and in addition the sum of 1 billion dollars for the immediate use of the United Nations of the World under its constitution as set up and created by the President of the United States of America as provided in this joint resolution. . . ."

UN and UWF

Congress rejected the world-government resolutions urged upon it in 1942 by Federal Union, Inc., and by World Fellowship, Inc.

But the formation of the United Nations in 1945 was a tremendous step in the direction these two outfits were travelling. The "world peace" aspects of the United Nations were emphasized to enlist support of the American public. Few Americans noticed that the UN charter really creates a worldwide social, cultural, economic, educational, and political alliance — and commits

each member nation to a program of total socialism for itself and to the support of total socialism for all other nations.

The United Nations is, to be sure, a weaker alliance than world government advocates want; but the UN was the starting point and framework for world government.

The advent of the UN was so encouraging to world-government advocates that, in February, 1947, three small organizations (World Federalists, Student Federalists, and Americans United for World Government) joined with several smaller groups in Ashville, North Carolina, to form the United World Federalists.

The aim of United World Federalists, according to its own literature (the most revealing piece is a pamphlet entitled *Beliefs, Purposes and Policies*) is:

"To create a world federal government with authority to enact, interpret, and enforce world law adequate to maintain peace."

The "world federal government" would be "based upon the following principles and include the following powers

"Membership open to all nations without the right of secession. . . . World law should be enforceable directly upon individuals. . . . The world government should have direct taxing power independent of national taxation."

The UWF scheme provides for a world police force and the prohibition of "possession by any nation of armaments and forces beyond an approved level required for internal policing." The UWF proposes to work toward its world government scheme,

"By making use of the amendment process of the United Nations to transform it into such a world federal government;

"By participating in world constituent assemblies, whether of private individuals, parliamentary or other groups seeking to produce draft constitutions for consideration and possible adaption

by the United Nations or by national governments. . . ."

The massive UN propaganda during the first few years after the formation of UN (1945) was so effective in brainwashing the American people, that the United World Federalists, beginning with the state Assembly of California, managed, within two years, to get 27 state legislatures to pass resolutions demanding that Congress call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of amending our Constitution in order to "expedite and insure" participation of the United States in a world government. When the American people found out what was going on, all of these "resolutions" were repealed — most of them before the end of 1950.

But 1949 was a great year for American world government advocates.

NATO

On April 4, 1949, Dean Acheson's "brain-child," the North Atlantic Treaty was ratified by the United States. President Truman signed the proclamation putting NATO in force on August 24, 1949. Most Americans were happy with this organization. It was supposedly a military alliance to protect the free world against communism. But few Americans bothered to read the brief, 14-article treaty. If they had, Article 2 would have sounded rather strange and out of place in a military alliance. Here is Article 2 of the NATO Treaty:

"The parties will contribute toward the future development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and *wellbeing*. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them."

Here in this "military" treaty, which re-affirms the participants' "faith in the purposes and prin-

ciples of the Charter of the United Nations," is the legal basis for a union, an Atlantic Union, a supra-national government, all *under the United Nations*.

And the NATO Treaty Article 2 provisions make it clear that the supra-national government will be a socialist government.

Atlantic Union Committee

Immediately upon the formation of NATO, Clarence K. Streit created (in 1949) the Atlantic Union Committee, Inc. Streit's old Federal Union was permitted to become virtually defunct (although it technically still exists, as publisher of Streit's books, and so on). Streit got federal tax exemption for the Atlantic Union Committee by writing into its charter a proviso that the organization would not "attempt to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise."

Yet, the charter of AUC states its purposes as follows:

"To promote support for congressional action requesting the President of the United States to invite the other democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates, representing their principal political parties, to meet with delegates of the United States in a federal convention to explore how far their peoples, and the peoples of such other democracies as the convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them, within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of free federal union."

An Atlantic Union Committee Resolution, providing for the calling of an international convention to "explore" steps toward a limited world government was actually introduced in the Congress in 1949 — with the support of a frightful number of 'liberals' then in the Congress.

The Resolution did not come to a vote in the 81st Congress (1949-1950). Estes Kefauver

(Democrat, Tennessee) gravitated to the leadership in pushing for the Resolution in subsequent Congresses; and he had the support of the top leadership of both parties, Republican and Democrat, north and south—including people like Richard Nixon, William Fulbright, Lister Hill, Hubert Humphrey, Mike Mansfield, Kenneth Keating, Jacob Javits, Christian Herter, and so on.

From 1949 to 1959, the Atlantic Union Resolution was introduced before each Congress—except the one Republican controlled Congress (83rd—1953).

NATO Citizens Commission

In 1959, Atlantic Union advocates, having got nowhere in ten years of trying to push their Resolution through Congress, changed tactics. In 1959, Streit's Atlantic Union Committee published a pamphlet entitled, *Our One Best Hope—For Us—For The United Nations—For All Mankind*, recommending an "action" program to "strengthen the UN." This "action" program asks the U. S. Congress to pass a Resolution calling for an international convention which would accomplish certain "fundamental objectives," to wit:

"That only reasonably experienced democracies be asked to participate; and That the number asked to participate should be small enough to enhance the chance for early agreement, yet large enough to create, if united, a preponderance of power on the side of freedom.

"That the delegates be officially appointed but that they be uninstructed by their governments so that they shall be free to act in accordance with their own individual consciences.

"That, whatever the phraseology, it should not be such as to preclude any proposal which, in the wisdom of the convention, is the most practical step.

"That the findings of the delegates could be only recommendations, later to be accepted or rejected by their legislatures and their fellow citizens."

The NATO Citizens Commission Law of 1960 fully carries out the purposes and intent of the new Atlantic Union strategy fabricated in 1959 to replace the old Resolution which had failed for ten years.

The roll-call vote on this law (published in this *Report* last week) shows what a dangerously powerful array of United States Congressmen and Senators are for this step toward world government.

The debates in House and Senate (Senate: *Congressional Record*, June 15, 1960, pp. 11724 ff; House: *Congressional Record*, August 24, 1960, pp. 16261 ff) show something even more significant.

While denying that the NATO Citizens Commission Law had any relation to the old Atlantic Union Resolution which Congress had refused for ten years to consider, "liberals" in both Senate and House used language right out of the Atlantic Union Committee pamphlet of 1959 (*Our Best Hope . . .*) to "prove" that this NATO Citizens Commission thing was not dangerous: they argued, for example, that Commission members would be free to act in accordance with their own individual consciences; that the meetings of the Commission would be purely exploratory, and that Commission findings would be "only recommendations," not binding on the U. S. government.

Congressional "liberals" supporting the NATO Citizens Commission also tried to establish the respectability of the thing by arguing that it was merely being created to explore means of implementing Article 2 of the NATO Treaty! Are these "liberal" Congressmen and Senators so ignorant that they do not know the whole Atlantic Union movement is built under the canopy of "implementing Article 2 of the NATO Treaty"? Or are they too stupid to understand this? Or are they so dishonest that they distort the facts, thinking that the public is too confused or ignorant to discover the truth?

On the Skids

With the Atlantic Union crowd's NATO Citizens Commission already a reality; with the Treaty of the new Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (see this *Report*, February 20, 1961) already before the Senate with heavy administration pressures being exerted for ratification; and with repeal of the Connally Reservation to our acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court (so that this Court can assume whatever jurisdiction it likes over American affairs) still being urged by all of the powerful leftwing forces in our nation — America is on the skids for being pushed all the way down into world government; and the skids are being greased. And it's all being done with our tax money. Americans are being forced to pay for the destruction of their own nation. (For a full account of the World Court and Connally Reservation issue, see three issues of this *Report* on World Court and World Law: July 25, 1960; August 1, 1960; August 8, 1960).

We are not supposed to have government by pressure group; but that is what we now have. The

"liberals" in charge of our federal government since 1933 have abandoned all constitutional restraints. Officialdom is now controlled only by the pressures of public opinion.

Until we return to Constitutional government, we who believe in freedom must exert more pressure on Congress (in support of constitutional principles and American independence) than the leftwing can exert in support of socialism and world government.

We can do it, if we work hard enough.

In connection with the many-pronged drive toward world government, I suggest that all patriots do the maximum they can, in the way that they can device, to tell Congress:

(1) That the American people want the Senate to reject the treaty authorizing American membership in the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development;

(2) That the people want Congress to repeal Public Law 86-719, signed by Eisenhower September 7, 1960, creating the NATO Citizens Commission — and want it repealed before Com-

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

mission members are actually appointed and the 'work' of the Commission is ever begun;

(3) That the people want the Connally Reservation retained exactly as is;

(4) That the people want Congressman James B. Utt's H. J. R. 23, (proposing a Constitutional Amendment to repeal the income tax amendment and to compel the federal government to get out of activities in competition with its own citizens) taken out of Emmanuel Celler's House Judiciary Committee and put before the House for discussion and vote.

The importance of H.J.R. 23 should be obvious: if we will take the excess money away from the Washington spenders and compel them to abandon unconstitutional programs, they will have to spend the remaining tax revenue on defense of our country — instead of on programs to socialize and unionize the world.

No earthly power or combination of earthly powers can ever guarantee peace for the world. But if we would compel our government to obey our Constitution and to reestablish the traditional American foreign policy which Washington outlined in his Farewell Address and which (al-

though violated during World War I and World War II) was not abandoned until 1945, America would once again become so free and strong and independent and disentangled from the political strife of the rest of the world that we could guarantee peace for our land.

If we guaranteed peace for America we would, by doing that, make our maximum contribution toward peace for the rest of the world. A major world war is hardly possible without our participation. If we would keep ourselves free of foreign quarrels and nationally strong enough to make provocative attack on us unthinkable — we would severely minimize the probability of another world war.

If we give up our own constitutional system and national independence to join any kind of international union (and we cannot join *any* kind without doing precisely that) we will remove the last bulwark against universal poverty and slavery; and we will initiate a reign of terror and political suppression that will probably dominate this planet for a thousand years, before men ever find the means to rise once again to the level of freedom which we abandoned.

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